

Besides these species, I have very little doubt that the *Phoca caspica* of Nilsson, from the Caspian Sea, the *Leo marinus* of Steller, from Behring's Straits, and *Pagomys nummularis*, from Japan, are distinct. I am not aware that the *Leo marinus* of Steller exists in any museum; the specimen we received from the St. Petersburg Academy under that name is the *Callorhinus ursinus* of the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1859.

NOTICE OF A NEW SPECIES OF GOLIATHUS. BY G. R. GRAY.

Dr. Kirk has, on his return from the Zambesi, added to our knowledge a species of the genus *Goliathus*, which he obtained as long ago as November 1858, when he picked it up among the hills of Kebrabassa, which is situated about forty miles beyond the Portuguese town of Tete. As it appears to be new, I have ventured to lay a description of it before the Society under the name of *Goliathus Kirkianus*.

♂. Castaneous black, with the upper part of head, the seven narrow longitudinal lines on the thorax, the base, and outer edges of the elytra broadly margined, also with a series of narrow irregular transverse lines on their centres of a pearly white. The bifurcated horn in front of the head, all beneath the body, and legs deep castaneous; the four hind legs fringed inwardly with pale rufous hairs. Scutellum of a long-triangular form, castaneous black, with a short narrow longitudinal line in the centre of a pearly white.

Of the known species it approaches most nearly to the *Goliathus Fornassinii*, from which, however, it differs in the form of the head and thorax: the former is longer, with the bifurcated horn in front shorter, while each fork of it is broader, with the apex of each broadly truncated; the latter is less rounded, with the sides subangulated in the centre, thus differing from the figure of the head of the male given in the 'Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de Fr.' iv. pl. 7. f. 1a.

Feb. 9, 1864.—John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

THIRD CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF BATRACHIANS FROM AUSTRALIA. BY DR. A. GÜNTHER.

The following is a continuation of two other papers treating on the same subject; they were published in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' 1863, p. 26, and in the 'Proceedings' of this Society, 1863, p. 249.

MIXOPHYES (g. n. RANIDARUM).

Habitus as in *Rana*, the head being broad and large; legs of moderate length. Tongue circular, not notched behind; vomerine teeth in two series; lower jaw without tooth-like apophyses. Openings of the Eustachian tubes narrower than the choanæ; tympanum distinct. Fingers free, none opposite to the others; interdigital membrane between the toes well developed; fifth toe moveable to its base; a long, compressed, subsemicircular tubercle at the meta-

tarsus. Male with a single subgular sac, which is not visible externally.

MIXOPHYES FASCIOLATUS.

This Batrachian approaches the true Frogs more closely than any other known from the Australian region; its habitus is that of *Rana*, but the head is disproportionally large and broad. The snout is obtusely rounded, with the canthus rostralis gradually descending in a gentle curve, and with the loreal region obliquely flattened. The nostril is scarcely below the canthus, midway between the eye and the end of the snout. The eye is large, prominent. Cleft of the mouth very wide, much broader than long. The vomerine teeth are in a nearly straight line, between the anterior angles of the choanæ, the two series being separated in the middle by a narrow space. Two long slits on the side of the tongue lead into the subgular sac. The tympanum is nearly as large as the eye. With the exception of a very slight fold above the tympanum, the skin is perfectly smooth.

Fingers tapering, rather slender. The length of the body equals the distance between vent and heel, but it is much more than the length of the remaining foot. Toes two-thirds webbed, so that the three outer phalanges of the fourth toe remain free.

Upper parts brownish olive, with a darker cross band between the hinder half of the superciliaries. A black band runs along the canthus rostralis, widening on the foremost part of the snout below the nostril, and is continued behind the eye, above the tympanum; sides of the body with round brown or black spots; legs with numerous black cross bands, which are most distinct on the hinder side of the fore legs and on the anterior side of the hind limbs. Lower parts uniform white; throat of the male brownish.

Specimens of this Frog have been sent by Mr. Krefft from the Clarence River; the following are the dimensions of an adult female:—

	lines.
Length of the body	33
Width of the mouth	14
Length of the fore limb	23
——— of the third finger	7
——— of the hind limb	54
——— of the entire foot	23
——— of the fourth toe	15½

PTEROPHRYNUS AFFINIS.

Habit as in *Camariolius varius*, Peters, but with the snout longer and more pointed; the canthus rostralis is rather distinct between eye and nostril, and is strongly deflexed in front. Upper parts smooth, the lower coarsely granulated. Eye rather large, not much shorter than the snout. Tongue narrow, ovate, entire behind; vomerine teeth none, but there is a short, scarcely perceptible osseous ridge in front of the orbital groove. Toes not fringed; tarsus with a longitudinal fold of the skin; metatarsus with two minute tubercles.

The length of the body is more than the distance between vent and metatarsal tubercles. Upper parts reddish olive, with a double series of irregular blackish spots along the back; a black band runs from behind the eye along the side of the body towards the loin, a blackish streak along the canthus rostralis. Lower parts whitish.

	lines.
Length of the body	12
——— of the hind limb	16
——— of the fourth hind toe	5
Distance between vent and knee	4½

Hab. Western Australia.

Having found in the collection of the British Museum a specimen of *Pterophrynus verrucosus*, Lütken, I convinced myself that the slight swelling of the skin between the angle of the mouth and the shoulder is not produced by an accumulation of glands, so as to deserve the name of a parotoid. The processes of the sacral vertebra are so slightly dilated, that they might be described as cylindrical; however, each process terminates in a cartilage, which is very distinctly dilated. On comparing this Frog with the *Camariolius* of Peters, I came to the conclusion that both these genera must be united; for although Professor Peters describes the processes of the sacral vertebra as narrow, I find them in *Camariolius varius*, Peters, as slightly dilated as in *Pterophrynus*. Probably any one who had no opportunity of observing the following species would have overlooked the dilatation of those processes in the species mentioned. *P. levis* has them very distinctly dilated, and *P. affinis* and *P. tasmaniensis* are, in this respect, intermediate between these extreme forms. They form only one genus, which, perhaps, must be still further extended; for, whilst none of the species mentioned are provided with vomerine teeth, several specimens in our collection, which, perhaps, are the *Cystignathus Georgianus* of D. & B., and which can scarcely be generically separated from our *Pterophryni*, have those teeth well developed. Tschudi has proposed the name of *Crinia* for the last-named species.

PTEROPHRYNUS TASMANIENSIS.

Very similar to *Camariolius pictus*, Peters; upper and lower parts nearly entirely smooth, with scarcely any trace of flat tubercles. Snout rounded in front, somewhat pointed, sloping downwards in a gentle curve from the nostrils. Eye of moderate size, rather longer than its distance from the nostril. Tongue narrow, ovate, entire behind; vomerine teeth none. Toes fringed; *tarsus without longitudinal fold*; metatarsus with two minute tubercles. The length of the body equals the distance between vent and metatarsal tubercles. Upper parts blackish brown, with a more or less distinct broad reddish-olive band running from behind the eye towards the loin; lower parts beautifully rose-coloured, largely marbled with black; the pre-anal parts black.

	lines.
Length of the body	13
——— of the hind limb	19
——— of the fourth hind toe	6
Distance between vent and knee	5

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

PTEROPHRYNUS LÆVIS.

Habit as in *Pseudophryne*; snout rather short and rounded, with the canthus rostralis obtuse. Eye considerably shorter than the snout. Upper and lower parts perfectly smooth. Tongue narrow, ovate, entire behind; vomerine teeth none. Tympanum very small, covered not only by the skin, but also by muscle. Toes not fringed, without subarticular tubercles; neither a tarsal fold nor metatarsal tubercles are present. The length of the body is not much less than that of the hind limb. Brownish olive; small yellow spots are scattered over the upper parts; numerous brown spots on the belly and on the lower side of the hind limb.

	lines.
Length of the body	13
——— of the hind limb	16
——— of the fourth hind toe	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between vent and knee	$4\frac{2}{3}$

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

LITORIA WILCOXII.

Snout of moderate length, somewhat pointed in front, the distance between the front angles of the orbits being equal to that between the eye and the extremity of the snout. Canthus rostralis angular; nostril much nearer to the end of the snout than to the eye. Tympanum very distinct, half the size of the eye. Skin perfectly smooth; a fold across the chest; belly granulated. Vomerine teeth in two oblique short series between the anterior part of the choanæ; tongue entire behind. Openings of the Eustachian tubes much narrower than the choanæ. Limbs rather slender: the third finger is longer than the fourth. The length of the body is a little less than the distance between vent and heel. Tarsus with a lateral fold of the skin; metatarsus with two small tubercles. Toes three-fourths webbed; the length of the fourth toe is a little less than one-half of that of the body. Disks rather small.

Upper parts greyish olive, indistinctly marbled with darker; a dark cross band between the eyes. A black band runs from the snout along the canthus rostralis, and is continued behind the eye, across the tympanum, to behind the axil. Sides of the belly and hinder side of the thigh yellow, marbled with black.

	lines.
Length of the body	19
Width of the cleft of the mouth	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Length of the fore limb	$13\frac{1}{2}$
——— of the third finger	$4\frac{1}{2}$

	lines.
Length of the hind limb	35
——— of the entire foot.....	15
——— of the fourth toe.....	9

Two specimens were sent by Mr. Krefft; they were collected at the Clarence River by James F. Wilcox, Esq., to whom science is indebted for many valuable acquisitions from that country.

I take this opportunity of remarking that *Hyla aurea*, Less., has the first finger opposite to the three others, and that therefore it ought to be referred to the genus *Litoria*.

HALOPHILA PLATYDACTYLA.

This species is very similar to *H. vitiana*, Bibr., but distinguished by the very broad terminal disks of the fingers, which are as large as the tympanum. In the form of its head it agrees with the other species mentioned; the tympanum is not quite half as large as the eye; the choanæ and openings of the Eustachian tubes are small, and the minute vomerine teeth form only a very short oblique series behind the choanæ. The skin is perfectly smooth. The first finger is shorter than the others. The length of the body is more than the distance between vent and heel. Toes with a rudimentary web, and with the terminal disks much smaller than those of the fingers; the third toe is longer than the fifth; metatarsus with two minute tubercles. Uniform brownish violet above; light brownish below.

Length of the body 16 lines, of the hind limb 22 lines, of the fourth toe 7 lines, of the fore limb $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The locality where this species has been obtained is not known, but it is probable that it came from one of the Feejee Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of a new Genus (Silurana) of Frogs from West Africa.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

MR. MOORE, of the Free Museum, Liverpool, has kindly sent to me for examination some young Frogs and their larvæ which he has lately received. They are peculiar for having a very long beard, like the cirri of a *Silurus* or Cat-fish, on each side of the mouth. The larva has the flat head and much the appearance of that genus of fish.

SILURANA (Fam. *Dactylethridæ*).

The mouth with an elongated beard on each side, at the angle of the gape. Tarsus with a spur at the base of the first toe; the rest like *Dactylethra*.

The larva with a very broad flat head, and a very long beard at the angle of the mouth on each side: this beard in the larva is as long as the body; it is shorter and thicker in the specimens which have their fore and hind feet well developed but still retain their tail. The tail is compressed, finless above, but with a broad, well-developed membranaceous fin extending the whole length of the lower edge.